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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/645,963	08/22/2003	Preston Whitcomb	10013/7001	8398
22832	7590	07/09/2008	EXAMINER	
Kirkpatrick & Lockhart Preston Gates Ellis LLP (FORMERLY KIRKPATRICK & LOCKHART NICHOLSON GRAHAM) STATE STREET FINANCIAL CENTER One Lincoln Street BOSTON, MA 02111-2950			ADAMS, GREGORY W	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/645,963	WHITCOMB ET AL.
	Examiner GREGORY W. ADAMS	Art Unit 3652

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jan. 30, 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,6-15 and 17-27 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 18-24 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,2,6-15,17 and 25-27 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 13 August 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

Specification

The amendment filed August 13, 2007 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: Replacement figures 2 and 4a locate "vacuum sensor 81 which is used to detect a change in vacuum applied at the interleaf end effector 80" (See Applicants amended Specification filed 8/13/2007) on/within suction cup 80. The issue isn't what a skilled artisan would or would not know but what the Applicant knew at the time of filing. In this case, Applicant did not know the sensor location as evidenced by the added location in the Aug. 13, 2007 amendment. As noted in the Feb. 13, 2007 office action there is no mention in the application prior to Aug. 13, 2008 that sensors were located in vacuum cups. Thus, Applicant did have the location of vacuum differential sensor 81 on vacuum cup 80 at the time of filing. Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 6, 10-15 & 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eberle (US 4,784,380) (previously cited) in view of Shimose et al. (US 5,324,087).

With respect to claims 1-2, 6, 10-15 & 25-27 Eberle discloses a system comprising:

- a first robotic arm 11a assembly for capturing and releasing a battery plate 15a, a first robotic arm having at least two degrees of freedom (indicated generally as vertical and rotational);
- a second robotic arm 11b for capturing and releasing an interleaf 15b, a second robotic arm having first and second ends and at least two degrees of freedom (indicated generally as vertical and rotational);
- an end effector 25, 28 attached to a second end of a second robotic arm, an end effector configured to apply positive pressure to a surface of an interleaf facing an end effector for capture and release thereof and having a sensor (C8/L47-48) to detect a proximity and engagement of an interleaf with the end effector, a sensor for determining a reduction in a positive pressure;
- a controller for actuation of a first and second robotic arms, a first and second robotic arms operating substantially simultaneously;
- counterweight 48;

Although Eberle does not disclose wafers and interleafs, Applicant is respectfully reminded that the material or article worked upon by the apparatus does not limit

apparatus claims. See MPEP 2115. Eberle discloses picking and placing two unique items which could be used in any system handling two unique items.

With respect to claim 1, "engaged" and "proximity" are interpreted as two separate, but relative conditions. Eberle defines "engaged" where the top member 49a floats up to attach to suction cup 28 which in turn blocks "channel 34 by button 37" causing "a back pressure to be established within channel 34" producing "a signal with respect to a control device (not shown) that enables the pickup 11 to immediately retract". C8/L35-53. It follows that a "proximity" condition is any condition except for a blockage, i.e. fully engaged, which includes a distance between vacuum cup 28 and article which would cause a pressure differential, e.g. a condition less than full blockage.

Eberle discloses sensing pressure at an engaged condition, and does not explicitly disclose sensing pressure differential. Shimose et al. disclose an end effector having a sensor 30 that senses a blockage (C5/L15) and proximity (C5/L17; indicated generally as a "gap") by way of pressure differential. Shimose et al. teach traditional light beam type detectors are limited because they can only sense an engaged condition and not a proximity condition, important when foreign articles come between a vacuum cup and article because articles may otherwise drop. C3/L1-35. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the sensor of Eberle to include proximity sensing, as per the teachings of Shimose et al., to detect foreign articles

Claims 7, 8, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eberle in view of Shimose et al. and Ichikawa (JP 11163091) (previously cited).

With respect to claims 7, 8, 17, Eberle does not disclose a detection sensor.

Ichikawa discloses a first robotic arm 4, second robotic arm comprising a transfer arm 5 having first and second ends, end effector 80 attached at a second end having detection sensors 22a-b, 23a-b that respectively emit and receive reflected light which informs a controller whether a disc or interleaf is being retrieved which simplifies the storage of finished wafers to a packing container. Ichikawa Abstract. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Eberle to include a detection sensor, as per the teachings of Ichikawa, to simplify the art of stacking articles with interleafs.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eberle in view of Shimose et al. and Langenohl et al. (US 3,602,496).

With respect to claim 9, Eberle does not disclose an end effector arm having an electrode. Langenohl et al. discloses an end effector arm having a vacuum cup 33 in combination with electrodes 34, 36 which assist in unstacking paper, metallic foil or synthetic plastic materials "to thus insure that the charged label remains in an optimum position with reference to the mold during injection of plasticized material into the cavity defined by the dies 11a, 11b." C3/L67. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the end effector of Eberle to include electrodes, as per the teachings of Langenohl et al., such that an unstacked item is aligned for further processing downstream from the unstacking operation.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed Dec. 21, 2007 and Jan. 30, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With respect to new matter the issue isn't what a skilled artisan would or would not know but what the Applicant knew at the time of filing. In this case, Applicant did not know the sensor location as evidenced by the added location in the Aug. 13, 2007 amendment. As noted in the Feb. 13, 2007 office action there is no mention in the application prior to Aug. 13, 2008 that sensors were located in vacuum cups. Thus, Applicant did have the location of vacuum differential sensor 81 on vacuum cup 80 at the time of filing. Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the cited prior art are obvious combinations given that both address vacuum grabbers that pick and place articles and that both are lifting flat articles.

With respect to claim 1, Eberle discloses a sensor (C8/L47-48) to detect a proximity and engagement of an interleaf with the end effector, a sensor for determining a reduction in a positive pressure. Claim 1 does not disclose two sensed conditions, merely "proximity and engagement", a condition that is not mutually exclusive, i.e. two

articles can be in proximity with each other and be engaged simultaneously. Proximity is defined as "The state, quality, sense, or fact of being near or next; closeness." (www.dictionary.com). Thus, proximity certainly includes engagement, and Eberle discloses sensing engagement. C8/L28-35. Arguments to claim 15 are moot as they are allegations of patentability and to not point to patentable distinctions over the cited prior art.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREGORY W. ADAMS whose telephone number is (571)272-8101. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saul Rodriguez can be reached on (571) 272-7097. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Saúl J. Rodríguez/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
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/G. W. A./
Examiner, Art Unit 3652